

PRINTS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

On Friday and Saturday next, the 27th and 28th inst. there will be sold by auction, at the large room, head of Bridge street (the door above Mr Beverley's, upholsterer) a small Collection of CHOICE AND CAPITAL PRINTS, by the greatest Masters, such as Edelinck, Cornelius Visscher, Spierre, C. Bloemart, Vorsterman, Bolwert, Pontius, Hollar, Swanevelt, Suyderhof, Rembrandt, Bartolozzi, &c. To begin precisely at seven o'clock each night, and to be entered at the pleasure of the company, as every thing is absolutely to be sold off. To be viewed on the respective days of sale.—Catalogues gratis.

CHEAP HARD-WARE ARTICLES, FOR JOINERS AND CABINET-MAKERS.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD, first shop west of Heriot's entry, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, has lately made considerable additions to his stock of Locks, Hinges, Delf and Drawer Mounting, Tools, Coffin Mounting, &c.; and has now on hand a very full assortment of all such Hardware Articles as are necessary for Joiners and Cabinet-makers. The quality of these goods may be depended on, and a very considerable discount will be allowed to tradesmen out of the current prices. Dealers from the country will likewise meet with every encouragement.

N. B. Among the above is a large assortment of *Coff Lath Nails*; which are fitter for the purpose and cheaper than wrought iron ones.

SHIP-WRIGHTS.

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy intending to enter a number of Ship-Wrights for his Majesty's Dock-yard at Harwich.—all Ship-Wrights inclining to enter, are desired immediately to give in their names and proposals to the Hon. Captain Charles Napier, at the rendezvous at Leith. Those accepted of, will receive conduct money to Harwich.—Not to be repeated.

PAVING THE STREETS OF DINGWALL.

WANTED, a proper person to undertake the paving of the high street of the burgh of Dingwall; from the burn at the west end of the town, to the Cross at the east end thereof, consisting of 360 yards in length, and six yards in breadth, to have a drain all along the south side of the street, two feet deep by one foot eight inches broad, coarse flags in the bottom, and built with quarry stones and clay on the sides, and covered above with kewn pavement five feet in breadth, with palls at every three yards distance to keep off carriages from the pavement, and to have gutter-stones along the north side of the street. The round stones may be had at the water of Connon, about two miles distance from the town, and may be carried by land, or the most part by water. The rubble stones for the drain to be furnished from the quarry of the burgh, within a quarter of a mile of the town, and the kewn stones from the quarry of Culbokie, distance three miles, water carriage.

The whole of the above operation to be finished on or before the end of October next. And whoever agrees to undertake the above operation, are to transmit their proposal, with an estimate of the expense at which they are to complete the work, to Provost Andrew Robertson of Dingwall, on or before the 15th of May next, at farthest. And the undertaker is to have a sufficient cautioner bound with him, in a contract to be entered into with the Magistrates and Council of Dingwall, for the above purpose.

N. B. The Magistrates and Council have in view, after the above work is finished, to pave 500 yards more of Cross streets.

SCOTS CROWN GLASS.

THE DUMBARTON GLASS-WORK COMPANY beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That they now make WINDOW GLASS of the very first quality, and sell it in crates and squares upon the most reasonable terms. Merchants and dealers may be supplied, for exportation and home-consumption, upon the shortest notice; and noblemen and gentlemen, who want real good glass for buildings, or an inferior sort for gardens, may depend upon their commissions being executed with the utmost attention.

As this Crown-glass Work is the ONLY establishment of the kind in SCOTLAND, and as great pains and experience have been bestowed in bringing it to perfection, the proprietors rely upon the patronage of the Public, and the encouragement of every well-wisher to this country.

Letters and orders may be addressed to Thomas Younger, at the Glass-work, Dumbarton; or to John Morrison, wright, Argyle-street, Glasgow.

N. B. The Company still continue to make and sell BOTTLES of all sorts. Orders for them may be sent to Thomas Younger, Dumbarton; or to Hugh Colquhoun, Stockwell-street, Glasgow.

To be LET for such number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to immediately.

THE Mansion-House, and Furniture, Offices, Gardens, Ponds, Policy, and Parks, of PRESTONHALL,

beautifully situated in the parish of Cranston, and thire of Edinburgh. For particulars, apply to Charles Gordon writer to the signet, George's Square, Edinburgh; and David Wilson at Rosemains will show the premises, when desired.

GOAT WHEY near Edinburgh.

GOAT WHEY and COUNTRY ROOMS, to be had at Upper Braid, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, now and during the season.—And GOAT MILK also sent into town, if desired.

Apply at the farm-house of Upper Braid.

N. B. To be LET, the Farms of *ÆGYPT* and *UPPER BRAID*.

THE Fourth REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

[Continued from our last.] **MR Fox** and **Mr Powell** object to the payment into the Exchequer of so much of the sum of 256,456 l. 8 s. 2 d. (being the balance in the hands of Mr Powell as executor of the late Lord Holland) as may be affected by the decision of certain suits depending in the Court of Chancery. The sum that may be so affected, according to Mr Powell's account, amounts to 73,149 l. 10 s. 7 d.

The state of the proceedings in these suits is set forth in Mr Powell's information to be as follows:—The accounts of Mr Robert Paris Taylor, one of the Deputy Paymasters to Lord Holland, in Germany, during the late war, were examined in the office of the Auditors of the Imprest, where he is surcharged with the sum of 12,052 l. 13 s. 10 d. halfpenny, which surcharge he controverts. In the beginning of last year, the executors of Lord Holland commenced two actions in the Court of King's Bench against Mr Taylor, and the executors and devisees of Peter Taylor, his father, who was his surety, to recover the sum of 28,185 l. 9 s. 5 d. three farthings, being the balance supposed to be due from him upon these accounts, in which sum the surcharge is included. As the question in these causes appears to be, whether Mr Taylor was indebted to the executors of Lord Holland in this sum, or any part of it, the balance of public money in Mr Powell's hands might be encreased, but could not be diminished, by the event of these actions; and therefore Mr Powell does not insist upon retaining any part of this balance to secure him against such event; but Mr Taylor, and the devisees of Peter Taylor, soon after filed two bills in the Court of Chancery against the executors of Lord Holland, suggesting errors, and praying that these accounts may be taken in that Court. These causes have not yet come to a hearing; but the ground of Mr Powell's claim to the detention of this sum of 73,149 l. 10 s. 7 d. as collected from his information, and the letter of his Solicitor, appears to be this; that should an account be decreed, every item in Mr Taylor's accounts will be open to litigation; and Mr Taylor having charged himself, before the Auditors of the Imprest, with the sum of 786,337 guineas, and 9 shillings, which is 73,149 l. 10 s. 7 d. sterling, as a profit to the public arising on money transactions in his department as Deputy Paymaster, may suggest, in the progress of these causes, that he has erroneously charged himself with this sum; and therefore Mr Powell claims to retain it in his hands, to guard against the consequences of a possible decision upon this sum in Mr Taylor's favour.

Subjects under litigation in a court of justice should not be examined elsewhere without an absolute necessity, and not even then but with great caution. This point coming thus incidentally before us, in the progress of an enquiry within our province, we may, without impropriety, venture to say, that, in our opinion, the bare possibility that Mr Taylor may, in the Court of Chancery, object to, and be discharged of a sum he has charged himself with before the Auditors of the Imprest, and which he was bound by his instructions to charge himself with, as a profit to the public, and to which, for aught that appears to us, he has never yet objected, but has, on the contrary, in part applied to the use of the public, is not a sufficient reason for permitting the sum of 73,149 l. 10 s. 7 d. to continue in the hands of the executors of Lord Holland, until two suits in Chancery, not yet heard, praying an account may be taken of the receipt of 913,405 l. 6 s. 2 d. three farthings, and of the expenditure of 878,008 l. 18 s. 1 d. farthing, during upwards of four years of the late war in Germany, shall be finally determined in that Court.

Lady Greenwich, Lord North, Mr Thomas Townshend, Colonel Cooke, and Mr Molloy, do not object to the payment into the Exchequer of their balances; nor do Mr Fox and Mr Powell, as the residue of Lord Holland's balance, upon severally receiving their quietus, or a security equivalent thereto. Where accounts must be passed by the Auditors of the Imprest, the payments into the Exchequer, made by the accountants, before the final adjustment, are payments upon account only; but should these accountants be directed to pay in their full balances, they will be entitled to, and ought in justice to receive, a security and indemnification against all claims and payments whatever, to which the balances were in their hands subject; the fund possessed by the Paymaster in office being substituted in the place of these balances. To answer such future claims and demands, the accountant himself will stand liable only to the errors and omissions that may be discovered in the examination of his accounts, in the office appointed for auditing them: should there be errors, he may either pay the balance to, or receive it from, the Paymaster in office, according as it may be determined; then, and not before, he will be entitled to his quietus; which being the formal official discharge of every public accountant, cannot but be subsequent to the complete examination, and the payment of the balance, if any, according to the final adjustment of his accounts.

Having, therefore, not heard, either from the accountants themselves, or from those who may be interested in our decisions, any reasons to alter our opinion, we conceive that the balance of public money now remaining in the hands of John Powell, Esq; as the only acting executor of Lord Holland, and in the hands of Lady Greenwich, as administratrix to Mr Charles Townshend, late Paymaster of the Forces; and in the hands of Lord North, and of Mr Thomas Townshend, as late Paymasters of the Forces, each jointly with Mr George Cooke, deceased, ought to be paid into the Exchequer, to be applied to the public service; and that such payments should be without prejudice, and a proper security and indemnification be given to each of them against any loss or detriment that may accrue to them in consequence of such payment.

During the course of this enquiry, two circumstances engaged our observation. First, The injury sustained by the public from not having the use of the money remaining in the hands of the Paymasters of the Forces after they quitted the office. We procured from the Pay Office accounts of the balances and sums received and paid every year, by each of these Paymasters, since they severally went out of office. A computation of interest, at 4 per cent. per annum, upon these balances every year, from six months after they severally resigned the office, proves that the loss by the money left in the hands of Lord Holland, amounts, at simple interest, to 248,374 l. 13 s. of Mr Charles Townshend, to 24,247 l. 3 s. of Lord North and Mr Cooke, to 13,775 l. 3 s. of Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townshend, to 3479 l. 13 s. Total, 294,836 l. 14 s.

Such has been the loss sustained by the public. Much does it behoove them to guard against the possibility of the like evil for the future. If there exists in Government no power to compel an accountant to disclose his balance, and to deliver back to the public what their service does not require he should detain, it is time such a power was created. If it does exist, the public good requires it should be constantly exerted, within a reasonable limited time after an accountant has quitted his office.

Secondly, The other circumstance that claimed our attention is, the delay in passing the accounts of the Paymasters of the Forces. The making up and passing these accounts is the concern of three different parties; the Paymaster, whose accounts they are; the Pay Office where they are made up; and the Auditors office where they are passed. The first step must be taken by the Pay Office; there the accounts must be made up, and from thence sent with the vouchers to the Auditors office, before they can be examined. Near forty-five millions were issued to Lord Holland; his final account was not delivered into the Auditors office until seven years after his resignation. About two millions were issued to Mr Charles Townshend; his final account was not delivered until eleven years after his resignation. Near two millions were issued to Lord North and Mr Cooke; their final account was not delivered until twelve years after their resignation. Five hundred and seventy thousand pounds were issued to Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townshend; their only account was not delivered until eleven years after their resignation.

In the office of the Auditors of the Imprest, the custom of not passing the accounts of a successor, until the predecessors are completed, is a cause of delay. A dispute with a Deputy stops Lord Holland's accounts; but that can be no reason for delaying one moment the accounts of his successors; they depend not upon, nor are connected with, each other. It is regular to examine and pass accounts in order of time; but in the case of the Paymasters accounts, convenience, both public and private, will warrant a deviation from this rule. Every accountant has a material interest that his accounts should be passed with dispatch; the quiet of himself, his family, and fortune. It is not unreasonable to presume, that taking from an accountant his balance, may be a means of expediting the passing of his accounts; whilst he holds a large sum in his hands, he may be less anxious to come to a final adjustment, less eager to procure a quietus, the condition of which is the depriving himself of that balance.

We are proceeding to examine the sum in the hands of the Paymaster-General of the Forces in office; but finding, from the variety and extent of his transactions, it will require a considerable time before we can obtain the knowledge necessary for forming a report, we judged it most consonant to the spirit and intention of the act that regulates our conduct, to submit, with all dispatch in our power, to the wisdom of the legislature, the consideration of a sum of public money of such magnitude as that now remaining in the possession of the Paymaster-General of the Forces out of office.

GUY CARLETON, (L. S.)
T. ANGLISH, (L. S.)
A. PIGOTT, (L. S.)
RICH. NEAVE, (D. S.)
SAM. BEACHECROFT, (L. S.)
GEO. DROMMOND, (L. S.)

Office of Accounts,
Bell Yard,
9th April, 1781.

Copy of the CASE left by Captain DONNELLAN, in the Possession of Mr WEBB.

[Continued from our last.]

Mr Donnellan returned from Newnham Wells in less than three quarters of an hour, and just as he had reached the outward court-gate above-mentioned, he was met by William Frost who told him that Lady Boughton wanted him immediately: William appeared to be out of breath, and somewhat agitated, Mr Donnellan asked him what was the matter? who replied that Sir Theodosius was taken ill, and that he was going for Mr Powell, and said that Lady Boughton desired him to take that mare which Mr Donnellan was then upon, as the would go fastest:—Whereupon Mr Donnellan immediately dismounted, gave him the mare, and bade him fly, and then went as fast as he could towards the house. He was met by Lady Boughton, who hastily told him, that soon after she spoke to him out at the window, she gave Sir Theodosius his phisic, and that it had made him "mighty bad" †. Mr Donnellan not knowing the circumstance of Mr Powell having sent Sir Theodosius any phisic the preceding evening, asked her what phisic she meant? who replied, some phisic Mr Powell had sent him the afternoon before:—Upon this Mr Donnellan immediately went up stairs into Sir Theodosius's room, and Lady Boughton followed him. On his entering the room, he found Sir Theodosius in the agonies of death, his eyes being fixt, his teeth set, and foaming at his mouth. He looked upon the sad spectacle with horror and amazement for some little time, and then Sir Theodosius went off; immediately upon which he turned round to Lady Boughton, and in a tone of voice which evidently marked his being affected at this melancholy event, asked her what she had been giving her son, and where the bottle was which contained the phisic? who thereupon pointed to a small phial bottle then on the chimney-piece, and said that was it; and then he began to tell Mr Donnellan the whole of what had happened, and said, that when she poured out the medicine she left some of the sediment at the bottom, which Sir Theodosius observing, desired her to put some of the medicine back again into the bottle and shake it well, that he might have the whole, which she said she did, and said, when she had got it all clean out, she gave it him to drink, and afterwards gave him some cheese, by his direction, to keep the same upon his stomach: Mr Donnellan then took the bottle from the chimney-piece, and not being able to discover at first sight that there were any dregs or reliques in it, held the same up between himself and the window, in order to see more fully whether there were any dregs or not, and which he then found to be quite clean and dry, both within and without; but thinking it perhaps probable, that by putting a little water into the bottle he might be able to get something off the sides, and by that means discover, by tasting it, what the medicine was which Sir Theodosius had taken, he put about a tea-spoonful of water into the said phial bottle, and after rinsing it well, poured the same out into a small white basin then on the table, and dipping his finger in it, tasted the same several times, after which he told Lady Boughton, that he could not get sufficient off the sides to taste exactly what the medicine was, but that what little he could taste of it was, he thought, rather nauseous †.

He also afterwards tasted two or three more medicines then in bottles on the chimney-piece, where were many phials, gallipots, &c. some of which smelt very offensively, and there being a close-stool in the room, which also smelt offensively, and observing Lady Boughton begin to clean the room, and put the things together belonging to Sir Theodosius into the adjoining room, which she had then secured the key of, he thought it was intended that there should be a general clearing of the room, and therefore desired Sarah Blundell (a servant woman then in the room, and who is since dead) to help her Ladyship, and bade her in particular take away the close-stool. Mr Donnellan happening at the time she was taking away the things, to stand near the chimney-piece where the chief part of the bottles stood, and seeing Sarah Blundell coming up to take them away, put some of them into her apron, which was all the assistance he gave, and which was nothing more than any one else might have very innocently done. But Sarah Blundell having stated (as is said) in her deposition, that Mr Donnellan assisted her in cleaning the room, without saying in what manner that assistance was given, the said circumstance has been construed very much to Mr Donnellan's prejudice, and is considered as a strong part of his adversaries case against him.

As to the matter of rinsing the bottle, the circumstance of Mr Donnellan's putting no more water therein than a tea-spoonful, plainly shews that his sole motive in doing it, was only to discover, if he possibly could, what it was that Sir Theodosius had taken; for if he had wished thereby to have cleaned the bottle, a larger quantity of water would most certainly have effected it better than so small a quantity as a tea-spoonful. The fact was, that he knew a large quantity would drown what little of the medicine might remain on the sides of the phial, if any, and that therefore the smaller the quantity he put in, the more likely he would be to taste what the medicine was. But the circumstance of the bottle being quite dry and clean, according to Lady Boughton's own confession, by her putting some of the medicine back again, and rinsing it all clean out before he took the same into his hand, certainly puts his innocence, in the matter of rinsing the bottle, beyond a doubt; for if the bottle was then clean and dry, there could be no occasion for washing it. And besides, if he had been disposed to have done a thing of that kind, it is natural to imagine that he would have done it more secretly, and not before Lady Boughton and Sarah Blundell.

Also, in regard to the other matter of desiring Sarah Blundell to take the close-stool, and other things away, if he had had any design by that means of having the bottle, the phisic had been contained in, taken away, he would have thought of some method for having the same bottle totally destroyed, by desiring her to throw all the bottles away, or else he would have watched where she took them to, in order to have known where to have found them to have destroyed the same himself; but, instead of that, he left it to her to take them where she pleased; and he afterwards learnt that she put them into a hole in the kitchen, sometimes used for stewing, where recourse might have been had to the same at any time, had the said bottle ever been asked for; but the same was not asked for, or any thing about it, till the 9th or 10th day after Sir Theodosius's death, and then Mr Caldecott the Solicitor, employed in the prosecution against Mr Donnellan, enquired for it, and said he thought it would be right to obtain the said phial, which Mr Donnellan no sooner heard of, than he immediately enquired of Sarah Blundell where she had put the bottles she took away, who shewed the same to him, upon which he searched for the phial before mentioned, and found one which he thought might be it; but in order to satisfy himself, shewed the same to Samuel Frost, who said he thought that was the bottle he had given to Sir Theodosius the evening before his death; Mr Donnellan, therefore, took this bottle into

* Lady Boughton swore positively, on the trial, that she had given Sir Theodosius his phisic before she spoke to Mr Donnellan out at the window, and yet said that he was dead within twenty minutes afterwards; a matter in which she could not be correct, for Sir Theodosius did not die till after Mr Donnellan's return from Newnham-wells, and he was absent near three-quarters of an hour. Before the Coroner Lady Boughton swore, "That immediately after Sir Theodosius had taken the medicine she left the room; that she returned in about five minutes, and that in a few minutes afterwards he expired."

† Her own words.
‡ Lady Boughton, in her first examination before the Coroner, swore that Mr Donnellan poured out the contents of the bottle after rinsing it, and informed her it had a disagreeable taste. In her second examination before the Coroner, she swore he did not taste it at all, but threw the same upon the floor, and in court she swore that he threw it into a basin of dirty water.



the parlour, and put it upon the harpsichord, ready to be produced when required.

In about an hour after Sir Theodosius died, Lady Boughton sent for different people from Rugby, to give them directions about his funeral; and before ten o'clock that morning, being Wednesday the 30th of August last, they all of them attended and received their instructions from Lady Boughton while she was at breakfast.

She also, some time the same morning, unlocked the great parlour door, and calling Mr Donellan into the same, said, that as Sir Theodosius was then dead, he (Mr Donellan) might consent to let her (Lady Boughton) have a particular farm, rented by one Thomas Parsons, which Mr Donellan's wife came into possession of on Sir Theodosius's death, adding, at the same time, that his wife would consent to any thing he might agree to. She also told him, that he might consent to let her relation, Mr Rye, a young clergyman, have the reversion of the living of Newbold, if he pleased: and further said, that if he would consent to those things, he would have his life put into his marriage settlement. She also said she had proposed these things long before Sir Theodosius's death, and that she had absolutely spoke to a Mr Smith, an attorney of Northampton, about altering the settlement, and that he had drawn a draft of a deed for the purpose; and also that she had mentioned it to Sir William Wheeler. Mr Donellan was astonished at this conduct, making no other reply than that of telling her Ladyship, he was no more than guardian to his children, and therefore never would do any thing to their prejudice; he then left her.

Prior to this conversation with Lady Boughton, Mr Donellan had wrote a letter to Sir William Wheeler, informing him of the death of Sir Theodosius; and on the Saturday following, being the 2d of September, and the third day of Sir Theodosius's death, Mr Donellan received an answer from Sir William Wheeler, condoling with him and the rest of the family for the loss.

[To be continued.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 21.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland. 3d Regiment of horse, Mr James Wallace to be Surgeon, vice Lewis Borthwick, who retires. Dated April 4. 1781.

8th Dragoons, Major the Honourable Robert Henry Southwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Andrew Lyon, who retires. Dated as above. Captain Henry Pigott, of the 14th regiment of dragoons, to be Major, vice Robert Henry Southwell.

14th Dragoons, Mr Alexander Crawford to be Cornet, vice James Dalrymple, who retires. Dated as above.

18th Dragoons, Mr Edward Kieley to be Cornet, vice John Lawrence; by purchase. Dated as above. Mr Norcott de Elterre to be Cornet, vice William Maffey, who retires. Dated as above.

11th Foot, Mr Robert Webber to be Ensign, vice Edward Butler; by purchase. Dated as above.

36th Foot, Ensign John Gordon Cumming to be Lieutenant, vice William Carter, who retires. Dated as above. Mr Robert Wood to be Ensign, vice John Gordon Cumming.

49th Foot, Captain Francis Augustus North, of the 95th regiment of foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major George Reynolds, who exchanges. Dated April 9. 1781.

68th Foot, Mr Dunroche to be Ensign, vice William Gore; by purchase. Dated April 4. 1781.

Royal Irish Regiment of artillery, Second Lieutenant William Smith to be first Lieutenant, vice John Robinson. Dated as above. Mr Arthur Tyrrel to be second Lieutenant, vice William Smith. Mr John Bouchiere to be second Lieutenant, vice Robert Jervis, deceased. Dated as above.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, April 20.

Falmouth, 14. Captain Dailwood, of the Expedition packet, arrived here, spoke with the grand fleet of the Rocks of Lisbon, all well. Penzance, 14. Arrived the *Saulnier*, French prize to the *Revenge* privateer of Falmouth, Captain Baker, laden with pitch, tar, &c. bound from Bayonne to Nantes.

Bristol, 16. The *Hornet* and *Surprise* letters of marque of this port, the *Revenge* of London, and *Surprise* sloop of war, have taken and carried into Antigua the *Three Friends*, from Amsterdam to St. Eustatia, worth from 16,000 to 20,000 l. currency. The *Rover* privateer, Captain Hunter, is arrived from a cruise; the 19th of February the engaged four French letters of marque, off Cape St. Vincent's, in which she had her Surgeon, second Lieutenant, and two seamen killed, and four wounded. The *Conqueror* privateer of this port, Captain M'Bonough, has taken and sent into Kingroad a Swede, from Teneriffe for Othello.

The *Revenge* privateer, Captain Steane, has taken the *Compte de Hecker*, of Brest, of 8 carriage guns and 57 men, and carried her into Marazion in Cornwall.

The *Allice*, *Dawyer*, from Liverpool to Newfoundland, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Brest.

Kinsale, 9. This day arrived the *Belbriggan* schooner privateer of Dublin, Captain Morris; she took a Dutch ship of 400 tons, from Grenada to Amsterdam, with sugar, coffee, &c. name unknown, she is supposed to be gone for Dublin.

The *Mary*, *Snowball*, from St. Kitts to London or Liverpool, is on shore at Ballisligue, just within the Saltees, about 14 miles from Wexford.

The *Jorgan* *Plough*, *Peterfon*, from Madeira, bound to Copenhagen, was well off Plymouth the 16th inst. she failed the 11th ult.

From the London Papers, April 21.

Messina, March 18. They write from Catania, that on the 13th of February great devastation had been made in Sicily by a furious hurricane, which, according to all appearance, was accompanied by an earthquake, whereby great numbers of the inhabitants, as well as animals, perished. An ancient castle, situated at St. Alexis, which was thought to have been built in the time of Count Roger, a fortress erected on the territory of Piazza, and many other public and private edifices, are thrown down and destroyed. They particularly regret the famous bridge of Arragon, the largest in the kingdom, a noble work, begun in 1765, and finished in 1777, at the expense of Prince Biscare, over the river Simeto. Of thirty-one arches, of which it was composed, there are only seven remaining: the largest was 120 palms (ten yards) wide; and another of the arches supported an aqueduct, wherein were united the waters from the two neighbouring mountains, which served to moisten and refresh the field of Arragon.

The town of Catania, one of the largest in Sicily, stands on a bay at the mouth of the river Indicello; (but unfortunately for it) Mount Gibel is but 20 miles distant, whereby the neighbourhood is greatly exposed to earthquakes. Catania was destroyed in the year 1693.

This hurricane happened the same day with that which lasted ten hours at Lille in Flanders, and caused such dreadful ravages there.

Vienna, March 31. It is pretended here, that a cessation of arms will shortly take place between the belligerent powers, and that there will be a Congress held to mediate affairs, to which Sir Joseph Yorke will be sent on the part of Great Britain, being, it is said, already appointed for that purpose; and on the part of France the Duke de Choiseul.

Toulon, April 2. On the 26th ult. at eight in the morning, the convoy destined for the islands, and for the coast of Africa, put to sea with a fair wind, and was soon out of sight.

Hamburg, April 10. They write from Petersburg, that Prince Wolkowsky arrived there the 23d of last month, from Vienna, and was presented immediately to the Empress by Prince Potemkin, to whom he delivered his credentials. A Courier from the Emperor was also arrived there. We are assured in general, that the belligerent powers occupy themselves very seriously in the re-establishment of peace, under the auspices of Catherine the Great.

Paris, April 10. They write from Brest, that the ship of

war, named *La Coronne*, of 80 guns, took fire by the negligence of one of the workmen. This ship, which was one of our best failers, is almost entirely consumed by the flames.

From the CALCUTTA ADVERTISER of Sept. 20.

"The arrival of the British fleet on the coasts had a very good effect, and has made Hyder Ally change his tone. The dreadful panic he was thrown into made him set at liberty the four lawyers which he had detained, who arrived at Madras in palanquins.

"We are informed, that George Grey, Esq; is appointed Ambassador to Hyder Ally."

Extract of an authentic letter from a British Officer in the Company's troops, dated Calcutta, Oct. 12. 1780.

"Since the commencement of the war with the Marrattas, the English army, under the command of General Goddard, have been continually victorious, and have conquered the whole country to the northward of Bombay, belonging to the Marrattas, extending above 100 miles along the sea-coasts, and double in breadth; besides this, the important fortress Gwalior, a place situated in the very heart of Indostan, and so strong both by nature and art (being formed out of a rocky hill near ten miles in circumference) that it was deemed impregnable, and for ages made use of as a royal prison, till it fell into the hands of the Marrattas about thirty years ago. Captain Popham, who commanded a small army, took it by storm, without the loss of a man, only eighteen wounded; he made the desperate attempt of fixing ladders to the walls, the first twelve, the second thirty feet high; and by this means, being favoured by the darkness of the night, he introduced a small party who turned the guns of the enemy upon them before they recovered from their astonishment. The Marratta Commander, however, collected his men, rushed on to the charge, but was driven back, and finding the place was lost, he plunged a dagger into his heart, and fell by his own hands. The riches discovered here are supposed to be very great.

"Thus things were situated a few months ago, and the English name, a terror to the Marrattas and all India; but now, fatal reverse! The whole British empire in India may be said to shake to its foundation."

L O N D O N.

Yesterday in the afternoon, an express arrived at the Hanoverian minister's, in St. James's Street, from the King, at Windsor, said to be respecting his Majesty's intention of immediately forming a camp near Hanover, in consequence of something having been received from his Prussian Majesty extremely like a menace towards that electorate.—*London Cour.*

During the course of this week, General Paoli has been sent for to Windsor twice by his Majesty, and had long conferences with him relative to Corsican affairs.—*Pub. Adv.*

It is said, that Sir Hector Munro had demanded a Court Martial on his military conduct, previous to the sailing of the late dispatches from Madras.—*Morn. Her.*

The friendly interference of Mr R.—by has put an end to the Cabinet dissensions. That gentleman, by a happy turn of argument and pleasantries, having convinced both parties that the contest could only tend to the interest and satisfaction of their respective enemies.—*Id.*

Orders are given for ten fail of men of war to be in readiness for sailing on the first notice, as a reinforcement to Admiral Darby's fleet on his return from Gibraltar, which is to act as a fleet of observation.

The French merchants give great credit to the report propagated in Paris some few days since, relative to the capture of some transports and two frigates, by Admiral Hood's Squadron, bound from Martinico to St. Vincents.

The Commander in Chief having represented to his Majesty that the Isle of Man, if put into a proper state of defence, would be a most convenient and safe rendezvous for privateers and small ships of war that cruise in the Irish seas, his Majesty, in consequence thereof, has given orders that this island be immediately fortified, and rendered fit to receive and protect the several ships of war cruising in those parts.

The dispatches which arrived on Wednesday from Peterburgh, we hear, respected the plan of a general pacification, which the Emperor of Germany and Empress of Russia have engaged to mediate; and it was in consequence of these dispatches that Sir Joseph Yorke set off immediately for Vienna.

The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Versailles had a private audience of the King on the 8th instant, and the only person present with them was Maurepas. The consultation is said to have ended in a manner no ways satisfactory to his Excellency.

From Paris we learn, that a Mr Scirven is arrived there from Philadelphia, appointed by Congress to negotiate a loan with the Crown, or subjects, for 200,000 l. sterling; that he has had a private audience with Ministry, who have informed him that the Crown would not advance a louis-d'or, but that they thought the money might be obtained from the subjects in a short time; accordingly subscriptions were opened.

A letter from Madrid says, "Mr Jay, the American agent, has at length prevailed upon several of the merchants to give cash for Congress bonds, and has procured about 90,000 l. sterling in hard dollars, the whole of which has been received safe at Boston, and was conveyed in Dutch bottoms from Cadiz."

Letters by the Dutch mail yesterday mention, that the Spanish fleet was in Cadiz harbour on the 28th of March.

They write from Lisbon, that three ships are arrived there from Gibraltar, where they had delivered their cargoes of provisions. The method they took was sailing close on the Barbary shore, and by taking the advantage of a dark night and a fair wind got in unmolested.

A letter from an officer in the army at Madras, after giving an account of the late action, concludes as follows. "The moonsons are set in, and the army is gone into cantonments. Sir Eyre Coote has taken the command of the troops, and made several new arrangements. The climate will not permit us to take the field for some months; a long time for you to remain in suspense, particularly after the late disagreeable events; but from the judicious dispositions already made, and still making, there is no doubt but the next intelligence will be more favourable."

All the East Indiamen that are to go to India this season are now lying at Gravesend. They were expected to be at Spithead in May, but that is now impossible, none of the above ships having yet their stores on board; so that they cannot arrive at Portsmouth till the middle of June.

Three men of war of the line are to convoy the above fleet to India, and afterwards remain there.

About the same time the East India ships arrive at Spithead, a West India fleet will be ready to accompany them. Their convoy will consist of two men of war, which will greatly strengthen them by their united force.

When the two fleets arrive in the latitude of Madeira, they are to separate.

Several papers and accounts relating to the East India Company, are now making out at the Treasury for the inspection of Parliament, on their meeting for the further dispatch of business.

So great was the panic with which our army were struck, after the defeat of Colonels Baillie and Fletcher, and so precipitate their retreat, that they left their tents and artillery to the quiet capture of the enemy, and continued their first forced march for thirty-six hours, and a second for the space of twenty-four hours, by which violent exertion and fatigue, the troops were seized with sickness, which proved fatal to many of them, and rendered more unfit for service.

The Treasuries of Bengal and Madras are so exhausted, that they have not been able to make up the pay of their forces, who are left in arrear of nine months pay.

By the dismissal of Sir Hector Munro, Col. Stuart is again brought into employment. He had been suspended ever since the death of Lord Pigot, in order to be tried by a Court Martial; but the trial was postponed from time to time from a pretence of not being able to get a sufficient number of General Officers to make a Court Marshal; he is now put into the place of Sir H. Munro, who is superseded.

Besides the French officers who have gone from Europe and from Mauritius into Hyder Ally's army, the numbers that went into that service on the capture of Pondicherry, accounts for so many being found in the late engagement.

Mr F. has sent over in his late dispatches, a justification of his conduct in the duel with Mr H. and expresses his resolution to return from India in about three months, his letter being dated in October last.

The backwardness of Sir Hector Munro, in not vigorously supporting Colonel Baillie, is said to arise from a chagrin at the Council's not fortifying the passes of Canavi, which are the Thermopylae of the Carnatic. It is rumoured that Sir Hector insisted on having strong posts always maintained at these passes, as the only means of preventing the sudden inroads of Hyder Ali, whose motions were suspected some months before the unfortunate action near Madras. But Sir Hector's opinion was opposed and over-ruled, although it was well known that the court of France had sent over a vast many presents to Hyder Ali, to bribe him to take the field against the English and the Nabob of Arcot. The French had likewise encouraged all the Europeans of military merit to join and discipline Hyder's army, who treats them with great respect, and has rapidly advanced several of them to the first military honours. Had strong posts been kept at the passes, they might have disputed Hyder's inroads for several months, till succours had arrived there from our other Indian settlements. The Spaniards do not more wish for the possession of Gibraltar, than the French do the Carnatic. As this has been so generally known for near these 30 years past, it is somewhat surprising that these passes have not been properly guarded, as without such precaution, it was almost impossible, without keeping up a great standing army there, to prevent the Cavalry of Hyder Ali from suddenly flourishing their sabres at the very gates of Madras.

Early Thursday morning, Sir Joseph Yorke set off from his brother's house, on his embassy to Vienna, to meet Plenipotentiaries of the mediating powers endeavouring to restore a general peace to Europe.

An express arrived yesterday afternoon from Jersey, with advice that they had received private intelligence from St. Maloe's, that a great number of troops were embarking there on board the transports, and it was imagined, that the French had some intention of paying another visit to that island, or to Guernsey.

Yesterday, the Royal Scots, quartered in Windsor and the adjacent parts, were to march to Portsmouth, there to embark for the West Indies. Two companies of the Yorkshire Volunteers are on their march from Winchester to replace them.

Lord Dunmore has sent letters to all who are to go in his suite to Virginia to be in readiness at a moment's warning.

Lord Mansfield intends immediately after the recess, to move for a provisory clause to be inserted in the insolvent act, whereby all fraudulent claimants will be cut off from the possibility of receiving any benefit from it; and furthermore to propose to their Lordships that all such persons as shall be convicted of obtaining a certificate in the present instance improperly, be subject to close confinement for a certain term, and rendered incapable of ever benefiting by any future act of insolvency.

Last Thursday night died, at his Majesty's Printing-office, William Strachan, jun. Esq.

The Count Sheridman, a Danish East-Indiaman, bound to the East Indies, is totally lost.

The Kidnapper privateer has taken and carried into Lancaster a French merchant ship, with 270 hogheads of claret on board, and a quantity of tobacco.

Genuine Extract of a letter, dated Madras, Oct. 24. 1780.

"After the late fatal action with Hyder Ali, Lord Macleod sent him a letter by a flag of truce, recommending, in the name of the King of Great-Britain, humanity to the prisoners; expressing, at the same time, a wish to know their numbers, and particularly the names of the officers; and concluding with a request, that some papers might be returned which his Lordship had lost, but which could be consequence only to himself. To this Hyder returned verbatim the following haughty answer:

"Colonel Baillie and officers are alive, excepting Col. Fletcher, who was slain in battle. They will be treated well. Had I an army consisting of a few, I might find your papers; but with an army amounting to 100,000 horse, how can you think I am able to get them for you? What can I say more?"

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 9.

"Yesterday, arrived from a cruise, the *Swallow* privateer, and has brought in with her *La Motte* *Picquet* French privateer, of 16 guns, and 96 men, which she took, after an engagement of three quarters of an hour. Two days before, the *Swallow* fell in with the grand fleet, within a few days fail of this place, all well. The ships which are arrived here are preparing to sail under convoy for Newfoundland."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, April 18.

"The *Sifters* privateer, belonging to this port, is arrived at Beaumaris, and has brought in with her the *Dorothea* *Catharina*, Brandt, a Dutch ship of 240 tons, from St. Eustatia, bound to Amsterdam. She is a valuable prize, being laden with sugar, coffee, and indigo: Also the *Ferret*, a French snow, from Nantz, for Martinico, with dispatches. The letters, however, were thrown over board, and sunk."

WINDS AT DEAL.
APRIL 19, and 20. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

[For the transactions in the EAST INDIES, published by authority of the COMPANY, we beg leave to refer our readers to the MERCURY of Monday last. This account we were favoured with from our correspondent in London. It appeared in no other paper published in Edinburgh that evening.]

Extract of a letter from London, April 21.

"Frequent conferences have been held of late between his Majesty and the Hanoverian Minister, on the subject of some dispatches received from the King of Prussia, who is said to have taken umbrage at the seizure of several of his ships by British privateers, and, in consequence thereof, to have threatened Hanover, unless he received ample and immediate satisfaction from the Court of London. Whether his Prussian Majesty is in earnest or not, is best known to himself; but most certain it is, that our Sovereign is determined to use the utmost precaution in his power, by forming a very large camp near the above Electorate, in order to frustrate any attempts that may be made against it.

"The method the East India Company have taken, in stating the late news received from the East Indies, has given general satisfaction, though it is strongly asserted that the fact is worse than they have stated it. The distractions in Bengal were higher, when the late accounts came away, than ever; the Treasury there was almost exhausted; and not only the Supreme Council in the highest contention with the Supreme Court of Judicature, but the former still more by the ears together. Sir Hector Monro is said to have demanded a Court Martial on his conduct.

"Notwithstanding that the late news from Petersburg turns out to be an agreement of Russia to negotiate a peace, in concert with Germany, for Great Britain, it is thought that the terms they mean to propose are such as the will by no means think of acceding to. The idea those powers have is, that of a general peace; whereas Great Britain means, it is said, only a partial pacification, and to be left at liberty to pursue the war against America, which is supposed to be what France and Spain will never agree to.

"Whatever may be advanced on the occasion, it is a well-known fact, that the Dutch are almost wholly unprepared for war, and that the majority of the people are yet as much as ever against all hostilities with Great Britain.

"The Duke of C——d daily grows upon the esteem of his Royal Highness, and scarce a day passes but they are together. The Duke leads the most active and popular life that can be conceived. His time is one continued and unabating round of pleasure. As a specimen, on Thursday evening his Highness had a grand concert and supper; on the Friday morning, a most numerous and splendid levee; after which he set out for Windsor, at which place he joined the King and Prince of Wales this morning in a flag-hunt; after which he set off from Windsor for town, where he arrived in the afternoon. In the evening, his Highness was at Sadler's Wells, and afterwards at the Opera-House; which place was also honoured by the presence of their Majesties and the Prince of Wales.—No news yet from Admiral Darby."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Leith, dated 19th April.

"Yesterday, I received a letter from my father, dated March 14th February. From it I learn, that they have been very much alarmed there by three French men of war, which came down and lay for eighteen or twenty days before the harbour's mouth, so that no vessel could either go in or out. In this situation they were, when a small vessel, called a fettee, was going with the mail, and luckily got between the land and the men of war, thinking they were British, as they had hoisted English colours; when one of the men of the men of war fired a broad-side at the fettee, but without any effect. The fettee finding her mistake, tacked about, set sail for a bay about six or seven miles distant, which is called the Buffaras, and the men of war in chase of her, and firing at her the whole way, but did her no damage. Governor Murray immediately ordered a party of 50 soldiers and officers, 26 marines, and 30 sailors, under the command of my father, to the Buffaras, to support the fettee, which they did, and got the mail safe. What must appear very extraordinary is, that the three men of war lay for two days off the beach at the Buffaras, but never attempted to land."

Robert Rutherford, Esq; son of the late Major Rutherford of Edgerston, died at Madras, upon the 3d of October last. Colonel Alexander Maclellan died in the East Indies last season. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of his death.

Mrs Margaret Haldane, relict of William Buntin of Ardcho, died at Balthagrie, near Glasgow, the 23d current. It is hoped her friends will accept of this notification of her death.

So great is the scarcity of Dutch flax at present in this country, that, at Aberdeen, a few days ago, there were fifty matts sold, at a public sale, at the enormous price of about 3 s. per guild, which is near fifty per cent. dearer than it was six months ago. But it is hoped, that, if proper encouragement is given to encrease the growth of flax in Great Britain, there will soon be an ample supply for all the purposes of our linen and thread manufactures; when the Dutch will have cause to repent their invidious prohibition of that article; which obliges any person who ships flax in Holland to a neutral port, to give bond for ten times the value, that such flax, after being landed, shall not be exported to any country in Europe, France excepted.

Last night, part of the Baltic fleet from England, under convoy of the Artois frigate, commanded by William-George Fairfax, Esq; arrived in Leith Roads. They were followed, this morning, by a great many more, and at present cut a most respectable figure. They consist of near a hundred sail. Captain Fairfax has wrote to the Lord Provost, informing him, that as he means to proceed on his voyage with the first fair wind, he expects that such Scots vessels as wish to put themselves under his protection, would immediately join the fleet in the Frith. It is supposed the Berwick and Belle Poule will give them a convoy part of the way to Elinore, and then return again to the Road of Leith.

The Hon. Commodore Keith Stewart arrived in town on Saturday evening. On Sunday, his broad pendant was hoisted on board the Berwick. Yesterday, at one o'clock, he went aboard, when he was saluted by the crew manning the yards, and other ceremonies.

The night before last, was seen, at Gilmerton, near Edinburgh, a young girl, handsomely dressed, of a black complexion, about sixteen years of age, seemingly a little wrong in mind; said she had left her friends somewhere in Mid Lothian, but would give no further information, only that she was on

her way to Dumfries, and that her father was an officer in the army, now in Ireland. Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, she was seen at Auchindinny Bridge.

France, which is supposed to be the politest and most obliging of all nations, has conferred the following favours on those friends who have regarded her councils; she has obliged the Spaniards with the ruin of a fleet; the Dutch with the destruction of their commerce, and the Americans with the defolation of their country; how far she may extend her civilities to other powers, time may shew, but at present her very friendly interferences seem to have done very little service to any of the parties who have confided in them.

Hitherto the Americans have recruited their loss of military stores from the Dutch islands, but as this will not be so easily effected in future, the destruction of their magazines will be almost as severely felt as a general defeat of an army.

That we hear so little of the convention that was to be held at Vienna, under the Mediation of Russia, is no evidence at all that it is not going forward. The scene of action is at a great distance from us, the work of negotiation is commonly slow in its progress, and the several steps that are taken, are properly concealed from the public, till the business is brought to a conclusion. Our not hearing, therefore, is rather a proof that the design is not dropped; for, were that the case, it would soon be known throughout all Europe.

A letter from St Malo to a merchant of Dublin, dated 30th March, says, that the day after the departure of M. de Grasse from Brest, two gangs of shipwrights, one from Rochfort, and the other from Toulon, had arrived there, and were incessantly employed in fitting out a grand Channel-fleet, which is appointed to sail the 25th of April, under the command of Count D'Estaing, with an intention to alarm the coast of England, as seven bomb-vessels were to sail with them. Two regiments of infantry and a corps of artillery are appointed to serve on board as marine troops. No other land-forces, says the letter-writer, are under orders for embarkation.

The celebrated Dr Johnson, in his travels through Scotland, has either paid little attention, or been disposed to take no notice of its beauties. Old trees, or timber, are not to be found in his travels; on the contrary, he says there are none. Had he travelled twenty miles west of Edinburgh, his eyes would have been fatigued with the pleasant sight of many veterans, which have stood for ages; but alas! however beautiful or rare these may be, it is a fatal truth, they are numbered, and doomed to the ax. This sentence, the admirers of planting, and lovers of their country, must lament; but it is to be hoped the managers of this estate, upon mature consideration, will not put it into execution; but will be pleased to grant a reprieve, till this bankrupt estate, now under sequestration, comes to be sold, when the purchaser will judge for himself, whether it will be expedient or not to confirm the sentence.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I OBSERVED, in your Mercury of Wednesday 4th current, a paper under the signature of JURIDICUS, which drew my attention, as, from reading it, the author would seem to announce to the Public, that that valuable part of our constitution, trial by Jury, is in imminent danger of being infringed, if not altogether overturned; and this dissertation, he says, originates from the trial of one Brown for an alledged forgery, where the Jury found the libel not proven, and were reprimanded by the Court for returning such a verdict; that of this he doubted, but, upon enquiry, found it to be strictly the case. JURIDICUS then sets out to demonstrate to the world this very dark and important mystery in our criminal law, that Juries have an inherent power to deliver their opinions upon cases laid before them, according to their consciences; and to say whether the person accused is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, or not; whether their opinions shall be agreeable to those of the Bench, or those in the gallery; and this learned argument is ably supported by quotations from the Principles of Penal Law, Vaughan's Reports, Blackston's Commentaries, and other very respectable authorities, the perusal of which is warmly recommended to every Jurymen before going into Court, that he may deliver his opinion according to his conscience.

I confess I could not help being diverted with this solemn harangue, upon a matter so obvious and clear to every the most shallow observer; for, was it ever controverted, or doubted, that Jurymen have it in their power to judge according to their consciences, or, after being inclosed, to find what they think proper? JURIDICUS might, therefore, with equal propriety, have taken up our time with proving, that the City of Edinburgh is locally situated in the County of Mid Lothian.—But, in point of fact, I heartily wish this learned correspondent of yours had informed himself better of the case alluded to, before asserting to the world, that the Court reprimanded or censured the Jury, or that they infringed the privileges of Juries in any respect. Partly from the importance of this trial, and partly from curiosity, I was prompted to attend it. Brown was arraigned for a daring dangerous forgery upon one of the Edinburgh Banks. His indictment was found relevant, and remitted to the knowledge of an Inquest. After a long proof, they returned a verdict, finding, by a great majority of voices, (not that the libel was not proven) but, That that the brass-plate, mentioned in the libel, was engraved by Brown, and that he was privy to the concealing the same in a whin-bush in the Muir of Falkirk; but that it was not proven that he adhibited the subscriptions to, or issued, any of the three notes libelled on and produced. How soon this verdict was given in, the Lord Justice Clerk informed the Gentlemen of the Jury, that they were dismissed from that service. Upon the verdict being recorded and read over in open Court, the Judges (as in every case of a special verdict) were called upon to deliver their opinions. This they did, and unanimously agreed, that the specialties found by the Jury amounted to nothing criminal against the prisoner; and therefore they absolved him simpliciter, and dismissed him from the bar. The Judges, in delivering their opinions, unanimously declared, that if they had been Jurymen they would have found very differently; but that the Jury were right to find as their consciences directed, which they had no doubt done. Was this calling of the Jury, either collectively or individually, and reprimanding them for their verdict? Surely not. The Judges did no more than what they are entitled to do, and what every man is entitled to do, and will do, upon this or any other case. Where then is the ground for this clamour of the rights of Juries being infringed? I would therefore recommend to JURIDICUS a little more consideration, and better information; before he shall rouse our fears; and, if I may be permitted, I would humbly suggest to every Jurymen, before he enters upon a long trial, in place of

perusing Penal Law, Vaughan's Reports, &c. so warmly recommended, to provide himself with some good healthy articles by way of refreshment, (for really Jurymen are now but too sparingly attended to in the course of their services); to take his line of judging from good plain common sense, without being too wise or too learned on the nature of evidence, and leave these learned authors to be perused by the lawyers, who can get out for neat and drink when they please,—a privilege not hitherto known to Jurymen.

Exchange, Edinburgh, }
April 19. 1781.

I am, &c.
AN OLD JURYMEN.

By the arrival of the convoy with the Baltic fleet, the insertion of the letter from Inverkeithing will be unnecessary.

The Benefit Tickets in the LOTTERY, for 105,000 l. for the Year 1781, drawn before the Managers and Directors thereof, at the Music-Hall, in Fishamblestreet, Dublin. Seventeenth Day's Drawing. (No prizes drawn above 10 l.) Eighteenth Day's Drawing. No. 19,644, 14,285, 16,976, 6994, 8982, 2478, 1001. each. No. 14,567, 6739, 14,632, 6451, 501. each. No. 1353, 1344, 8557, 18,726, 6080, 7018, 6725, 9565, 6242, 201. each. Nineteenth Day's Drawing. No. 15,694, 10001. No. 2616, 11,305, 1001. each. No. 6723, 5749, 16,193, 501. each. No. 12,147, 4841, 9285, 5390, 201. each. Twentieth Day's Drawing. No. 8481, 16,314, 1001. each. No. 8866, 501. No. 18,948, 12,960, 3817, 12,050, 16,833, 3414, 3074, 7689, 1666, 201. each. Twenty-first Day's Drawing. No. 8860, 4358, 1001. each. No. 11,067, 1092, 19,775, 501. each. No. 2608, 20,406, 20,589, 15,993, 18,010, 2463, 13,181, 18,920, 1458, 13,019, 201. each. Twenty-second Day's Drawing. No. 2211, 13,295, 5001. each. No. 18,251, 1001. each. No. 9235, 145, 63, 2723, 19,605, 501. each. No. 10,934, 2634, 6631, 18,511, 6398, 14,386, 20,050, 4162, 201. each.

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

Presbytery of STRANRAVER.—Mr James Mochrrie at Colmoneil; Mr Robert Callender at Kirkmaiden, Ministers: Robert Cathcart of Genoch, Esq; Ruling Elder. AUCHTERARDER.—Mr Lewis Dunbar at Dunning; Mr John Wright at Trinity Gask; Mr William Graham at Fessoway, Ministers: Ballic Gentle, Canongate, Ruling Elder. ABERDEEN.—Mr James Sherriffs at Aberdeen; Mr John Fullerton at Drumoak, Ministers. NAIRN.—Mr Patrick Dunbar at Nairn; Mr Hugh Calder at Croy, Ministers: Hugh Ross of Kilmavock, Esq; Ruling Elder. INVERNESS.—Mr William Smith at Pettie; Mr Malcolm Nicolson at Kiltarlity, Ministers: Simon Fraser, Esq; Advocate, Ruling Elder. Presbytery of ABERLOCH.—The Reverend Mr James Grant at Inveraven, and Mr James Thomson, ministers; and Mr Isaac Grant, writer to the signet, ruling elder.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,
April 21. Peggy, Lamont, from Belfast, with goods.
Anelia, Gillies, from Dublin, ditto.
Nancy, Leitch, from Larne, with limestone.
22. Jean, McKirdy, from Silgo, with goods.
Excise cutter, Captain Gillies, from a cruise.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 30.

	FIRST.	SECOND.	THIRD.
Wheat,	22s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
Bar,	14 9	13 10	12 6
Oats,	12 6	12 0	11 4
Pease,	11 0	10 4	10 0

LOST

On Saturday evening, betwixt the Lawn-market and the New Town, A CORNELIAN SEAL, SET IN GOLD. Any person that has found the above Seal, will please send it to the shop of Mr Alexander Gardner goldsmith, Parliament-square.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Elegant and complete Set of Furniture for an Apothecary or Surgeon's Shop, with all the necessary apparatus. For particulars, enquire at Robert Milne cabinet-maker, Bristo-street; or James Clephan cabinet-maker, Canongate.

ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD on Monday the 30th April current, first turnpike, right hand, within the head of the Old Assembly Close, third door of the fair, belonging to Mrs Mackenzie, consisting of mounted beds, feather-beds, and blankets; Mahogany chairs, tables, drawers, mirrors, grates, carpets, kitchen furniture, and bed and table linen.—The furniture warranted free of vermin.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE or LODGING in the east side of George's Square, Edinburgh, with coach-house and stable for six horses, belonging to Mr Graham of Gartmore. For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh.

THE DUNG or FULZIE of the District of NICOLSON'S PARK will be exposed to roup on Wednesday the 2d of May next, in the School-house there, in Dobie's land, at one o'clock afternoon.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croftcaulay, RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begg leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight. The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine. Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close.

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public; for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealing mutual; having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and of moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3s. 6d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11s. 6d.
Congo,	5 0	at	11 0
Finest ditto,	5 6	Single ditto,	6 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	Good Brandy,	7 0
Hylon,	10 6	Brandy,	5 6
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
		Good ditto,	5 6
All Dutch weight.		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices. N.B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best quality.

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mr HAUGHTON BOWMAN, late merchant in Glasgow.

THESE Creditors are desired immediately to lodge notes of their Claims, properly authenticated, against the estate of the defunct, with Robert Aitken writer in Ayr. And all persons who are indebted to the defunct, are requested to make payment of the sums they were owing him to the said Robert Aitken.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Patrick Johnston of Carnfalloch.

THAT in the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of John Pringle, Esq; of Clifton, and his attorney, against the said Patrick Johnston and his Creditors, the Lord James Ordinary, by interlocutor dated the 6th of March last, pronounced decreet of certification as in a reduction and imputation.

As that decreet is soon to be extracted, it is intreated that the creditors who have not already produced will lodge their interests in the clerk's hands without delay; otherwise they will lose their preferences in the ranking of Mr Johnston's creditors. R. C. ROSS, Clerk.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in lease, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday 1782.

THE Estate of DARNCHESSTER, consisting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecoatmain, and Hawkshaw, lying in the parish of Coldstream and county of Berwick.

These farms consist of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich soil, in a good climate, without any waste ground, have near and ready access to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldstream, are within a short distance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunfermline, Coldstream, and Kelso. The whole estate is capable of the highest improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in grass, whereof 60 of the best soil, well laid down, and may have the straw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a small consideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunfermline, as to further particulars concerning the estate, and who will give directions for shewing the lands.

Proposals for taking the whole, or part of the estate, may be made to James Rochard, Esq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderson writer to the signet: And it may be depended on that such as are not accepted of shall be kept secret.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

THE OLD FIR WOODS AT HADDO HOUSE.

14 miles from Aberdeen, are to be disposed of (excepting the Wood in the Deer Park.) These woods are in general full grown, of a proper age, and good quality, fit for every country use, and a great part proper for being manufactured into planks and deals.—The woods are in a situation where there will be a great demand, as there is no other fir wood in that neighbourhood of the size and quality.—There is a river very near the wood, by which timber can sometimes be floated to the sea, and the land-carriage only about four miles to where the tide flows.—Liberty will be given for erecting saw-mills, &c. at proper places; and grass-parks adjoining will be let for grazing horses or cattle employed about the work.—Five years are proposed to be allowed for cutting, manufacturing, and disposing of the wood. The price agreed for, to be paid so much yearly. The first payment when the bargain is concluded, and the purchaser to find undoubted security for the remainder of the price.

Proposals will be received, after the first of June 1782, by the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House, or Elton Castle, and by William Thom, Esq; advocate in Aberdeen, or Mr George Taylor near Haddo House, who will show the woods, &c.

JUDICIAL SALE—By Adjournment.

Several of the Articles at reduced prices.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon the 16th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS.

Belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, (as more fully described in former advertisements) in the LOTS following, viz:

LOT I.

The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOUKHALL, formerly separate estates, the proven free rent of which is 4161. 12s. 6d. with seven small inclosures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the land of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to square the marches of both estates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff; the free rent of which is 1081. 17s. 6d. making together 5243. 10s. exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, except as in lot 3d, valued at 11,561 0 0

A parcel of grown wood hedge-rows, and about 60 acres of plantations, 18 years old, and valued, including the land which they occupy, at 1,757 0 0

Upset price of lot 1st, L. 13,318 0 0

LOT II.

The Lands and Barony of PITTCRIEFF, other than those 93 acres contained in the above lot, with various acres, houses, yards, mills, and feu-duties, in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent, exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone in certain parts of the lands, as in lot 3d, about 9891. 8s. 2d. of which, for mills, houses, and yards, 1771. valued together at 19,924 9 7

Constabulary and Baillie house in the abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at 150 0 0
Grounds for buildings and feuing, valued at 1040 0 0
Wood upon this lot, 831 10 4
Privilege of purchasing teinds of Back-acres, 5 14 7

Upset price of lot 2d, L. 21,951 14 6

The great beauty and conveniences of these two estates are well known. The rents of both are a good deal higher at present than at the time the judicial rentals were taken up. Great part of them are also in grass and high condition; from which, and the vicinity to the town of Dunfermline, a further advance of rent may be expected. There is no value put upon a substantial convenient mansion-house on Pittencrieff, nor a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 12001. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in the greatest part of the lands. The estate of Luscar has a separate freehold-qualification, on which the proprietor is intitled; and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land tax and other consequential burdens are remarkably low on both estates.

LOT III.

The whole of the COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the COALS under the lands of Wester Baldrige, (excepting those under, and 30 fathoms around the mansion-house of Baldrige, and excepting about 230 acres round the house of Pittencrieff, which reserved coal is bounded on the north by a coal-road leading to Urquhart, and the fence of Deanbank Inclosure, and so in a continued line across the burn to the east march of the lands and feus; and 10 acres round the house of Clune; and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Esq;) with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and iron-stone, on payment of surface-damages; and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but restricted to a tract, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the

collieries of Urquhart, Baldrige, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract, made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an assignment also to the said contract respecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he, or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communicating of levels.

ALSO, The Harbour of Bruchaven, coal-folds, warchouses, and other buildings; with the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing 64 Scots acres, or thereabouts; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 641. 13s. 7d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 27 years to run,—and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth. The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz:

The Collieries,	L. 5000 0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth,	1422 18 10
Windylaw and Glebe leases,	100 0 0

Proven value of lot 3d, L. 6522 18 10

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities, of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The large open Scots and Hartly kind, the Newcastle or rich running sort, and the Welch or stone kind without smoke, which fell, for drying malt, at about double the price of other coals, and the small or refuse of these coals (except the Newcastle, or running kind) passed coalwise as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chaldron, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first sorts have water-levels drove up to them, at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are seven seams already discovered, from two to eight feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathom from the surface; and, in the opinion of the most skilful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is eighteen feet water at ordinary spring-tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone-quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and iron-grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldrige, and some large feus, is 10000 acres, or thereabouts.

LOT IV.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz:

1st. The large, elegant, and commodious MANSION-HOUSE and OFFICES, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grass inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, with some servitudes on the adjoining lots; gross rent 1201.; proportion of the feu-duty payable for the whole lands of Hermitage to the Trinity Hospital, valuing the barley at 12 s. 6 d. a boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. free rent, 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. which, in place of 1698 l. the proven value, is to be set up now at the reduced price of L. 1604 0 0

The house may be viewed on Wednesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

N. B. The houses, fruit, and other walls on this possession, have cost above 2500 l.

2d. Robert Watt's feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses; gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.—feu-duty vicinal, converted as above, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.—free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. which, in place of 280 l. the proven value, is to be set up at 261 0 0

3. James Allison's late feu, a garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6 and one half falls; gross rent, 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.—feu-duty, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.—free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d. which, in place of 420 l. the proven value, is to be set up at 393 0 0

4. West Low Park, in the proprietor's possession, containing 4 1-half acres; gross rent 34 l.—feu-duty, 7 l. 5 s. which, in place of 481 l. the proven value, is to be set up at 454 0 0

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious spring of water in the centre of the field, sufficient to serve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and east sides of it, which, with the east wall and gate, have cost above 250 l.

5. William Glover's feu, on which various houses are built, containing 6 falls; gross rent 3 l.—feu-duty, 12 s. 9 d.—free rent 21 l. 7 s. 2 d. which, in place of 47 l. the proven value, is to be now set up at 45 0 0

6. William Wright's feu, a nursery, containing 5 acres; gross rent, 26 l. 5 s.—feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.—free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d. which, in place of 350 l. the proven value, is to be set up at 330 0 0

N. B. There is a very copious spring in the centre of this lot.

7. Robert Wilson's feu, with houses thereon, containing 4 acres; gross rent 22 l.—feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.—free rent 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 276 l. the proven value, is to be set up at 260 0 0

8. Peter Stephen's late feu, with houses thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres; gross rent 22 l.—feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hospital, 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.—free rent, 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 285 l. the proven value, is to be set up at 268 0 0

L. 3615 0 0

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the south march of the two last feus.

LOT V.

FIVE LAIGH-SHOPS, or DWELLING-HOUSES, in the East Wing of the New Exchange of Edinburgh, within the Court, formerly exposed at 215 l. to be set up now in one lot at L. 190 0 0

OR, SEPARATELY,

1. The Shop possessed by James Clark, instead of 35 l. to be set up at	L. 30 0 0
2. Do possessed by W. Murray, instead of 40 l. at 35 0 0	
3. Do. ——— P. Cuming, ——— 40 l. at 35 0 0	
4. Do. ——— W. Campbell, ——— 60 l. at 55 0 0	
5. Do. ——— P. Mathison, ——— 40 l. at 35 0 0	

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781; for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Messrs Abraham Newton of Curichill, and John Newton, his eldest son, possessors of the farm; the proven value and upset-price of which is 230 l.; to be set up now at L. 200 0 0

LOT VII.

A TACK of the Lands and Estate of BANTASKINE, lying in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, of which there is ten years to run after Martinmas 1781; and there was payable yearly to the said George Chalmers therefor, besides the proprietor's rent, at the time of the judicial valuation, 1081. 17s. 4 d. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing of the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease. The proven value, and upset-price of this tack was 650 l. to be set up now at L. 400 0 0

The title deeds of the estates, the rentals, and plans of those in Fife, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callander depute-clerk of Session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate of Dunfermline, will shew the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

COUNTY OF MORAY.

MR CUMMING of Logie takes this method of acquainting the Gentlemen Proprietors of the Lower Part of the County of Moray and Town of Elgin, That he is ready, on reasonable terms, to treat with any of them for moss-accommodation on his lands of Glens of Rothies. Captain Frazer of Birchfield will show the mosses, and receive proposals.

Mr Cumming also proposes letting the house, farm, garden, and office-houses, of Birchfield, for any number of years that may be agreed upon. The entry to be at Whitfunday first, or Whitfunday 1782, as agreeable. Not to be repeated.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 18th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetfide, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitfom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitfom and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is L. 348 8 9 9-12ths

DEDUCTIONS.

Ministers stipend,	L. 8 13 10
Schoolmaster's salary,	0 9 4 9-12ths
Feu-duties of part of the lands	
which hold of subject-superiors,	1 4 5 6-12ths
Blanch duties,	0 0 0 6-12ths

Total free rent, L. 338 1 0 3 12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths
These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunfermline, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is L. 36 0 0

Deductions,	
Minister's stipend	L. 0 2 10
Schoolmaster's salary	0 4 1
Blanch duties	0 0 1 1/2

Total free rent L. 35 12 11 1/2

Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 748 12 1 1/2
The lands hold blench of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fertile. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Thursday the 5th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarna, and shire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the said united parishes.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire aforesaid.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Sterling, exclusive of the lime-quarries and salmon-fishing.
There are Woods upon this estate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is mostly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the mansion-house, 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Campel and Lakehead.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is completely inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass, and are in great heart; and a considerable part of the remaining estate is inclosed and parcelled out into small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides being a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal can be got at a reasonable rate, and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The estate of Capenoch holds of a subject, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of these lands are at present in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when last let, was 2311. 3s. 6d. ster. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these three years, and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, the factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to fill by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.